



TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Your sons, husbands and brothers who are standing today upon the battlefronts are fighting for more than victory in war. They are fighting for a new world of freedom and peace.

We, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of leading the American forces, appeal to you with all possible earnestness to invest in War Bonds to the fullest extent of your capacity.

Give us not only the needed implements of war, but the assurance and backing of a united people so necessary to hasten the victory and speed the return of your fighting men.

*W. L. Williams, Dealey
Douglas, Carter, E. King
Dwight D. Eisenhower, C. W. Nimmity
H. H. Arnold*

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

JUNE, 1945

Keep Military Conscription!

AS THE German war ends and the Japanese war goes into its concluding phases, a highly financed campaign against future preparedness breaks out.

Even before we have won this war, some sinister influence is trying to strip us of our power. The campaign is directed against the continuance of universal military service. Its proponents say they are trying to save us from becoming a "militaristic nation."

What they will actually accomplish, if they succeed, will be to remove us as a future factor in maintaining the peace of the world. We can't enforce peace if we have nothing to enforce it with.

But the pacifists, who claim they want peace, are attempting to take from us our power to give them peace.

This doesn't make sense and we suspect that smarter people than the pacifists are pulling the strings and supplying the money. The people who are supplying the money for this campaign against national defense may be the same people who financed the same campaign after the last war.

That was an international campaign. It was directed against England, France and the United States, the victorious allies of the last war.

These were the three nations which stood in the path of future German aggression. They were the three in which the "anti-militaristic" campaigns were concentrated. How many millions were spent in this campaign, no one will ever know.

But we do know they were well spent. We know that they weakened the arm and softened the mind of the only nations which threatened German conquest.

And when German troops marched into the Ruhr, France and England were impotent and the United States was having too much fun sinking its own battleships to pay any attention.

The German army marched to war under cover of a propaganda campaign that had disarmed its enemies.

And now the same thing is starting all over again. Even in the midst of our costliest war, the campaign against conscription has begun.

If we are to avoid another world war we must have an army, navy and air force capable of meeting aggression anywhere in the world at a moment's notice. The only way to have such protection is through universal military service which spreads the burden of defense evenly.

We have used conscription three times to fight a war. It is time we tried it once to prevent one.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLII

JUNE, 1945

No. 7

1945 Convention is Cancelled ODT Refuses Permission for Teamster Meeting

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,
authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies 25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)
Published Monthly

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I HAVE just returned from Washington, where I have been attending several meetings of labor and governmental officials. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, of which I am a member, is getting disturbed over the fact that it may not be possible to hold the annual convention of the Federation next October in the city of Chicago. They have not, however, definitely decided to postpone that convention. There is a possibility that they may be able to hold it, but it is at this time very doubtful.

J. M. Johnson, the director of the Office of Defense Transportation, advised us that it would be utterly impossible at this time to grant us the right to hold the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in September.

He was very positive in stating that even if the war with Japan ends by September—which he and I both doubt—even then he claims that transportation facilities would be clogged.

Most of our troops returning from the Pacific will have to come by way of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle; and nine-tenths of them will have to be transported back east.

In addition to this, our enormous sup-

plies and equipment will have to be sent over, and what is left after war ends, brought back. This is provided the war ends between now and September. I repeat, as it appears at this time, there is very little hope of the Jap war ending by that time. I talked with all those in Washington who should know something about conditions.

Transportation will be more difficult from now on until the war is over with Japan and the troops have returned home, than it has been up until this time. As a matter of fact, the government is appealing to all persons to refrain from traveling unless it is absolutely necessary.

I am very much disappointed because we cannot hold our convention in September. We need to hold a convention because there are many necessary amendments to be made to the constitution to meet the changes in laws and conditions of life in our trade, which have taken place since our last convention five years ago. But we cannot do the impossible and we cannot disobey governmental orders.

You will remember that your general executive board, at its meeting in Miami, Florida, in February of this year, decided to hold our convention if it was humanly possible to do so. This action was taken as a result of a national conference that was held last September in Washington, D. C.

We could procure hotel accommodations in Chicago but we cannot procure transportation. The American Federation of Labor has not more than 600 delegates in any of its conventions. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will have from 1,800 to

2,000 delegates, and perhaps 1,000 visitors.

Mr. Johnson clearly states that he is extremely sorry that he cannot grant us assurance of holding our convention. We cannot blame him or any other government official, knowing as we do what they are confronted with.

We have five and one-half million men and women in uniform now in Europe. Most of them are returning. Many will have to take a short furlough in this country and then travel to the Orient by way of western ports. With them go all their supplies, their ammunition, their arms.

They are entitled, as individuals, to first consideration, but above and beyond that, the military necessities of the war are paramount to every and all claims of civilians.

In order to prepare for our convention we would have to get our credentials out in June, about the time you read this article.

Therefore, by the power vested in your general executive board, I now announce that the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as ordered by a previous convention, to open on the second Monday in September, 1945, is postponed until transportation facilities are obtainable. It may be a year. It may be two years. Our membership can rest assured that your international executive board is more anxious to hold the convention than you could be.

The responsibility of this, your organization, is on their shoulders.

I am sure our general membership will understand and appreciate the reasons for the above action.

Great Responsibility Rests On Labor

We of labor have an immense responsibility at this critical time.

Our immediate duty is two-fold: (1) For those of us who have essential war jobs our responsibility is to stay on the job and give our best work. Even if this means a sacrifice, the cost is small compared to what the boys are giving in battle. (2) For those of

us whose skills are not being used to the utmost in war work, our duty is to get from our international unions and the employment service or manpower offices information on where workers are needed in war work and move to these war-vital jobs if we possibly can.

—AFL Monthly Survey.

Teamsters Get Grain Processors

Chicago Union Votes 7 to 1 to Affiliate

THE workers in the grain processing industry were before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C.

They were appealing from a decision of the council which was rendered at its January meeting on the request of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who submitted evidence showing that in many places some of those grain processing workers with federal union charters were liable to be absorbed by the CIO, especially within a radius of 50 miles of Chicago; also in Cincinnati and Detroit.

The executive council made the following decision:

"The executive council decided unanimously to grant jurisdiction to the Teamsters over certain classes of grain processors and warehousemen wherever they vote to affiliate with the Teamsters, and wherever, in the judgment of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the local union (Federal Union) is in danger of leaving the American Federation of Labor and becoming affiliated with the CIO."

The officers of the grain processors' union appealed from this decision and obstructed the decision from being put into effect, especially in a local in the vicinity of Chicago.

On the suggestion of President Green, a vote of the members of the local was taken and the members voted seven to one to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in the belief that the only union that could help them was the Teamsters. They were surrounded by CIO organizations, especially in the vicinity of Gary, Indiana, where the steel mills and other employments are controlled by CIO organizations.

However, we can say that in the steel

mills and in other branches of our trade, we get along very well with the CIO. Those federal unions, however, are weak and helpless, and have in most instances inexperienced leaders—good men, but they don't know what it is all about.

The representatives of the grain processors and cereal workers appeared before the executive council in May and asked the council to reconsider the previous action granting the right to the Teamsters to admit to membership grain processing unions.

They also applied for an international charter, on the ground that they had 23,000 members. The council refused both requests.

The council unanimously reaffirmed its previous decision authorizing the Teamsters to admit to membership any local union of grain processors that applied for affiliation with the Teamsters, or any local union that was in danger of being taken over by the CIO.

The second request, for an international charter, was refused on the ground that they had an industrial union and before an international charter could be considered they would have to reach agreements and understandings with some of the organizations whose members they were admitting to membership in their federal unions, such as millwrights, sheet metal workers, machinists, etc.

Now insofar as the Teamsters are involved, we are not interested in flour mills, in cornflake factories, or in dry cereals of any description such as Quaker Oats, Shredded Wheat, and all the innumerable breakfast foods, which also would include all kinds of flour and rye mills.

We are not interested in those workers, nor would we admit them to membership as a whole unless the cereal and grain processors continue to hold in membership men

who come under our jurisdiction, such as warehousemen and drivers, as they have in Minneapolis, Duluth and other places.

There are at least 100,000 dry cereal and flour mill workers who are not organized. The only ones we are interested in are the workers that make feed for cattle, hogs and poultry from many grain by-products, in which there is included several kinds of minerals.

As an explanation, our drivers haul live stock into Chicago. Their trucks are cleaned and sterilized when they unload. Then they haul back to the farms grain and chemically processed, prepared foods. As a result of hauling both ways, the price of hauling is reduced considerably to the farmer.

Some people might inquire why, if we have the drivers hauling back and forth, we are interested in the inside workers. The reason is that those inside workers are warehousing these products; they are loading and unloading from platforms; and there is great danger of them running wild or going into some organization that could jeopardize the hauling back of food products necessary to the farm.

It is a matter of self-preservation, not only of our members hauling, but of the farmer and the manufacturer.

We repeat, we are not looking for, and will not accept in membership, workers in mills that are turning out flour of any description, or cereal workers. All we require in those places is the warehousing of the products when they are packed and put away, and the drivers, as per our jurisdiction.

We do claim jurisdiction over the factories producing feed for cattle, hogs and poultry, for the protection of all those interested.

The action of the executive council was unanimous in granting jurisdiction to the Teamsters to protect those workers. Our members will take notice of this, also all central bodies and AFL organizers should carry out the unanimous decision of the executive council by cooperating and helping to organize these workers into a strong, militant, sound financial labor organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

Local 807 of New York is Bond Champ Again

Recently there has been a bit of dispute between New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh over which local holds the national war bond championship of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

At the moment we are pleased to report that the honor goes to Local No. 807 of New York City. That local has just bought \$30,000 worth of bonds by unanimous vote of the membership. That raises its total holding of war bonds to \$300,000 and puts it in first place over Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh and Local No. 463 of Philadelphia.

It all started last January when Local No. 807 claimed the championship with a total of \$270,000 in war bonds. In March, Local No. 249 nosed in with a figure of \$272,500.

The Philadelphia local then broke into

the argument and seized the championship with \$280,000. That was last month and we wrote an article for the May issue proclaiming Local No. 463 to be the champion.

Unfortunately this article was crowded out and now, with its \$30,000 purchase, Local No. 807 has robbed Local No. 463 of first place, which it held for a month but for which it got no credit.

We give it that credit now. If it wants to get back on top, \$25,000 more in war bonds will do it. Unless, of course, Local No. 249 or Local No. 807 raises the ante again.

In this kind of an argument everybody wins. The locals get good interest on their money and their members in service get the weapons they need to kill off the Japs. Nice work, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh!

Disregard Picket Lines — Tobin

Most Men Refusing to Pass Pickets are Just Yellow

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

ONCE again I have to caution our business agents and local unions and members who read this magazine to be exceptionally careful about stopping work, no matter how great the pressure is on our people. I am referring now to other unions asking you not to go through their so-called picket lines.

If you have a signed agreement, you must observe that agreement to the letter. The International constitution, adopted unanimously, absolutely prohibits any of our members from stopping work in response to a sympathetic appeal by another union.

Even if one of our own local unions is involved, before a sister union stops in sympathy with the union on strike, it must obtain the permission and sanction of the International Executive Board.

In addition to this we are now confronted with many serious problems, which may be lifted gradually after the ending of the war.

Some unions go in and ask for a signed contract without having a majority of the employees in their union. They say, "We are going to throw a picket line around the plant. We cannot organize the inside workers until such time as we have a picket line there."

Then they ask the truck drivers not to go through their picket line.

This is distinctly against the War Labor Board's policy and the policy of the National Labor Relations Board. Some truck drivers are so highly imbued with the spirit of unionism that, of course, they will not go through the picket lines.

They forget that they took a solemn and binding obligation — or they should have taken it, and we hold them to it — that they will obey the laws and rules laid down by the International Union.

Most of those fellows who refuse to go through picket lines are *yellow*. It takes a real man to go through a picket line when he is ordered to do so by his International Union.

The man who observes the laws and rulings and decisions of his superior officers in the union is the real union man. The other fellow is, in most instances, a bunko artist who is looking for a chance to prove how good he is.

We know who is right and who is wrong in the labor movement, and we can tell our local unions what to do and we will not shirk the responsibility of telling our members to obey the constitution, which is against sympathetic strikes.

In addition to this, the war pledge that we made our government, in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor and the CIO, still holds, until the wicked, monstrous savagery of Japan is overcome.

Those insane, brutal, almost uncivilized Japs will fight to the very end, and we have to move ammunition, arms, tanks, tires, trucks and enormous quantities of food a distance of very close to 16,000 miles.

So it is necessary for us to continue observing the law and the pledge we made to our government. We are not the only ones who made that pledge. Every trade union in America made the pledge.

The Teamsters have observed it almost 100 per cent, even though some sneaky employers, who call themselves Americans, endeavor to force us on strike by refusing to grant us the conditions sometimes agreed upon and ordered by governmental tribunals. Just as soon as the war is about to be ended with Japan, we have a list of those employers and we will take care of them at

the proper time. But that time must wait.

I am dealing especially with sympathetic strikes and with the demands made by other unions to the truck drivers, and I am telling you now that you had better watch your step in sympathetic strikes and keep away from them.

I know everyone in the national labor movement and I know the good ones and the bad ones. I know those who have helped us, whom I would now like to help if the laws of our International Union and the rules laid down by our government permitted me to do so.

I also know the "phonies" in the labor movement, who never did a thing for the truck drivers.

Some of them have remained at work in large establishments in the years past when we needed a hand, and they continued to accept and receive goods and materials from non-union and sometimes from strike-breaking drivers.

And in most instances they hid behind the

fact that they could not engage in sympathetic strikes, or that they had an arbitration clause in their agreement which prohibited them from giving us any help, and all the other alibis too numerous to mention were given to me in the days that are past.

And some of those people are now begging us to respect their picket lines and to help them organize plants and institutions where they haven't one-tenth of the members.

I am appealing to our general membership not to be carried away by the so-called leaders of some of these organizations, and not to be deceived by the phoney picket lines as many of them prevail, but to observe the rules laid down by your own union, and above and beyond all, to carry out to the letter the signed contract with your employer, where one obtains, and where your union — local and International—has pledged its honor to observe said contract until its expiration.

Crippled Vets May Drive Again

MANY Teamsters who are crippled by war wounds may be able to resume their old jobs at the wheel of a truck or delivery car through an invention perfected by Berthold H. Nensel, a technical engineer of Tenaflly, N. J.

Nensel wrote International headquarters after reading in the January issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER an account of how Capt. August Burnier had lost a leg in action in Germany. Burnier is a former officer of Local No. 754 of Chicago.

This need not interfere with Burnier's future operation of a car or truck, according to Nensel.

He has perfected a device which permits a man who has lost both legs to operate a car by means of a wheel attached to the steering post under the steering wheel. Connected with a mechanism attached to the

motor, the wheel does everything that the average driver does with his feet on the clutch, brake and gas pedals.

Nensel began work on his invention while installing sun lamp equipment at the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia for infantile paralysis victims.

It has been perfected to the point where persons paralyzed in both legs have been able to operate automobiles. One such man has been driving for 3½ years without an accident.

The device is now being studied by Dr. Herbert Stack of the New York University Center for Safety with a view to making recommendations to the United States Veterans' Bureau.

"I hope I may be of some help to you in bringing cheer to a number of men like Capt. Burnier," Nensel wrote.

Labor Has Great Opportunity

San Francisco Meeting Holds Hope of Peace

BY CONGRESSMAN MELVIN PRICE

Representing 22d District of Illinois

ORGANIZED LABOR is presented with an opportunity seldom paralleled in its modern history, in the possibilities that have been opened to it through the world conference now being held in San Francisco. Upon the acceptance of the results of this historic conference, by the peoples of all countries represented, hinge the final results to be achieved.

Organized labor, which has come to be one of the prime molders of public opinion in the United States, has a responsibility that transcends its organic purpose, that responsibility being to assist the peoples of the entire war-torn world in repairing the ravages of war.

We have made a great start toward a unified achievement that should mark the turning point in the political and economic history of the world. We, in this country, must see and be worthy of our role in this great machinery that will serve to eliminate warfare in the age of our children and their children that follow.

It has been said that labor cannot be expected to lend its support to decisions reached in this meeting for the reason of labor's not having been afforded official recognition on the delegation representing our nation. I do not hold with this theory.

I believe that labor goes into this meeting in a manner that is greater than all the delegates that could be selected from the ranks of American labor.

Just as our great labor leaders turned out in full array last fall to do battle for their chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, so are they represented at San Francisco, fused into the indomitable spirit of the man who even in death is dominating that conference.

We are fortunate to have had men like Dan Tobin of the Teamsters, men who have demonstrated a vision and faith that invests in them a large share of the glory that was Franklin D. Roosevelt's.

The program of Mr. Roosevelt would have been impossible without the unswerving support of his friends in the ranks of labor, who through thick and thin never flinched in their support of the "Champ."

The physical proportions of the United Nations conference have proven to be almost as enormous as the

ideological difficulties that will naturally arise. This being the first meeting of the United Nations on such a scale, there will, of course, be great difficulty in arriving at the most appropriate manner of facilitating proper debate and mental intercourse upon which our world organization must necessarily be built. The problem of a standard language alone will require careful study.

Aside from the language there is the necessity of arriving at many other seemingly unimportant decisions, which may, however, have a great influence on the ultimate outcome of this meeting.

It must not be forgotten that San Fran-



Congressman Price

cisco is only the beginning of our efforts to assure a world of peace for the future.

To expect more than a framework of physical proportions strong enough to support the postwar organization would, in my opinion, be unreasonable.

It can be expected that despite any real good accomplished at San Francisco, there will be a great clamor of comment to discredit the conference.

In contrast to the opposition confronting Wilson in 1918, the opponents of the present World Organization are saying "We are wholeheartedly in favor of a plan to organize the world for peace, but—this is wrong or that is wrong with present plans."

These snipers have found through bitter experience that far too many of their bedfellows were cast out in the past elections for reasons of isolationism, therefore, they have now assumed the mantle of international cooperation with certain insurmountable reservations.

The common man must be prepared to evaluate the record in international affairs of these new seers of the light. The people must bear in mind the backgrounds of these men who suddenly aspire to advise our nation regarding a great principle that this same group has fought historically.

Interesting has been the entire psychology of the obstructionists in their methods of opposing the new world plan. There are some critics of international cooperation who are presently attacking the efforts to build a world peace, by attempting to ridicule the plans of the various component parts of the world structure.

This has been especially true with respect to the Bretton Woods agreements for the establishment of an orderly world bank, available to any nation who is a member of the world organizations.

Although small bankers by far and large are in favor of this proposed system, the huge international banking houses are naturally opposed to any plan that would endanger their control of world finance.

These people have started their opposition in a very shrewd manner. They and their spokesmen say that the Bretton Woods agreements are unworkable because they are vague and not understandable.

They dare not come out in the open and say that they are opposed because they fear for the future of international banking, so instead they campaign against the agreements on the premise that they are unworkable and vague.

This is in line with the general strategy of agreeing in principle with international cooperation and at the same time sniping at its component parts in order to make the resulting organization weak and toothless.

American labor should not be deluded; Bretton Woods is a step forward, the direction in which we must proceed.

It is my hope that before it adjourns, the San Francisco conference will discuss methods of treating with a defeated Germany and Japan. We must determine in an orderly way, corrective punishment for two nations who have demonstrated a national criminal complex seldom equaled in the world's history.

These barbaric nations have demonstrated an ability to disregard all civilized rules of war. I am hoping that the sacrifices that have been made by Allied prisoners on the pagan altars of Jap-Nazi militarism will serve to steel the people of this country to a realization of their responsibility to these tortured heroes and to the world at large by supporting an organization that will serve to make the emergence of such base international criminals as Hitler and Mussolini or Tojo an impossibility.

It is not a coincidence that the first steps that were taken in all the Fascist nations was the abolition of free trade unions, previous to the assumption of power by Hitler and his counterparts.

Trade unions have, since their inception, been a bulwark against oppression and totalitarianism. We must ever guard against any weakening of this most basic American

institution that has so rightfully reflected the thinking of the men who work with their hands.

Likewise these people who work with their hands must bear in mind the tremendous responsibility that is invested in them. It has been said that this is a people's war. Let it be said that it will be a people's peace in which our people have participated and with which our people are satisfied.

Whatever comes of the present effort in San Francisco will be an improvement on the organization that existed previous to this war. We must bear in mind that San Francisco is only the beginning of what we are hoping will be a new era. We must stand fast with our allies, we should discourage suspicion of our friends and, above all, we should determine who our friends have been and stick with them.

Send All Wage Contracts to International

IN ORDER to protect the International Union, in the future all union working wage contracts must have attached to them the following paragraph:

"This contract is approved as to form only by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and in doing so the International Union assumes no liability whatsoever under this contract for the performance thereof or otherwise, and by such approval does not become a party to the agreement."

In other words, when a contract for wages, hours and working conditions is sent to the International headquarters for approval—which is in accordance with our constitution—the above statement will be attached to the contract when it is returned with the approval of the general president or his assistant. We have our own special reasons for this procedure. You can rest assured it is absolutely necessary that this protective clause be made a part of each wage contract.

Of course since the war began we do not have the wage scales sent in as they were before the war. From now on we must insist that the constitution be carried out and that all wage contracts, before they are present-

ed to the employers, must be sent to the office of the general president for approval. Any other procedure is illegal and the local will not be entitled to any consideration from the International organization, and the statistical and other departments of the International Union shall not render assistance to the local unions in the presentation or discussion of their wage scale, either before the employers or before the different departments of government, including the War Labor Board.

Please take notice that this ruling is made in order to legalize in every way your procedure on wage contracts. It is understood first that the wage contract must be read out before the local union and approved.

Then it must be approved by the joint council if there is a joint council in the district. And then it should be forwarded to the general president's office. This is the law of the International Union and this is what has been going on for years until we had to modify it during the war. Now we find that for the purpose of protecting our local unions and our International Union legally, we must follow the constitution.

This decision has been reached after consulting with the best lawyers in the country on labor matters. Kindly help yourselves and help us by observing this procedure.

The GI's are over there fighting their hearts out and labor at home is giving with hands that can produce but those hands must and can keep on producing more.

—Duluth (Minn.) Labor World.

Jewish Teamster Kills 17 Germans

Detroit Hero Wins Congressional Medal of Honor

How a little Jewish Teamster killed 17 Germans and captured 92 members of the "master race" is revealed in the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. Raymond Zussman of Detroit.

Zussman was a shop steward of Local No. 337 of Detroit. He was killed in action as a tank officer with the Seventh Army in France last September, three days after the exploit that won him the nation's highest military decoration.

The story of his heroism has just come to light in the presentation of the Congressional Medal to his father, Nathan Zussman, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war.

Zussman was a little man. He weighed 140 pounds and he stood only 5 feet 4 inches in height. But he was 100 per cent fighting man! The 92 Germans he captured were big, arrogant, blood-thirsty men. But they didn't have the guts to fight little Ray Zussman, the Detroit Jew.

They dropped their guns and shouted "kamerad" when Zussman charged into the French village of Noroy le Bourg ahead of his own tanks.

Zussman turned them over, 10 to 30 at a time, to the infantry when it caught up to him. Seventeen Germans who tried to fight the little American lieutenant were taken care of later by burial squads. They were full of lead.

By rights, Zussman should never have been in Noroy le Bourg on foot. He should have come in protected by the thick armor and heavy artillery of his tank.

But if he had done that, he would have missed the fighting.

Zussman's tank broke down in a field at the approach to Noroy le Bourg, held by the Germans. Zussman grabbed a carbine and went into battle ahead of another tank.

He directed its fire at enemy fortifications and finally he jumped up on the outside of the tank and rode it like a cowboy as it charged and silenced a machine gun nest.

Still fully exposed, Zussman directed the tank against a German jeep. Then, with his carbine ammunition gone, Zussman seized a tommy gun and went on ahead of the tank.

Machine gun fire from a house forced him back but he attacked again with the tank. While the tank blazed away with its 75 millimeter shells, Zussman charged the

house alone, dodging hand grenades and rifle shots until he had put it out of action and captured 11 prisoners.

Throughout the day Zussman and his tank fought on through the streets of Noroy le Bourg, driving the Germans back. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Zussman and his tank captured two anti-tank guns, an anti-aircraft gun, two machine guns and two trucks.

Zussman had previously fought in Africa and Italy. He was wounded at Cassino and after recovering was assigned as an aide to a general. But Zussman requested a transfer back to the tanks. He was a combat officer. And as a combat officer he died. The Germans finally got him. But it took a couple of hundred of them to do it.



Lieut. Zussman

Truman is Sympathetic to Labor But Nobody is Going to Push Him Around

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

IT WAS my pleasure the other day to visit President Truman in his office. Of course I knew him very well before he became President of the United States. About three weeks before that I had a pleasant visit with him in the office of the Vice-President up in the Senate.

He is a very congenial, pleasant man to talk with, but the country will know he is President. He has plenty of punch, and while he laughs and smiles, behind that smile is a great deal of determination. He is no middle-of-the-road man and he will tell you right to your face what he thinks he is going to do, and it is very difficult to change his opinions, although he has considerable elasticity on matters on which he is not fully informed. There is very little soft soaping about him and he does not go in for false promises.

I was a little bit depressed because I had spent many an hour in the same office with his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his smile, his handshake, the passing of his cigarettes to you, holding a match for you, his human understanding and his warm welcome are things that are not easily forgotten.

But at this time I think the American people are fortunate that Harry S. Truman is President of the United States. Don't let anyone believe that he does not know his way around in Washington and that he isn't picking up an active understanding of European situations.

Of course it would be difficult for anyone in our nation to take the place of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but I believe of all the men I know around Washington, Truman will come nearer to filling the bill than many of the others who might have been considered.

He is not an extreme "leftist" nor an extreme "rightist."

He is for the working man in every way possible within justice and reason, but even to get the presidency in 1948 he would not sacrifice his principles or make false promises to the workers of the nation. He also regards honest business as an absolute necessity and he feels it his duty to give decent treatment and an honest deal to honest business. He knows the crooks in business, and he knows the misfits—and there are some—in labor.

Before my personal visit with him I visited him with the entire membership of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. He shook the hand of each man, with a pleasant greeting. Some of them, he knew, were bitterly against him and Roosevelt in the last election. This is the first time the entire membership of the executive council has been in the executive offices of the President in many years. I must say that in my opinion he made a splendid impression on the council with his common-sense statements flavored with his wholesome humility.

Of course he is going to have enemies. That's the result of the two-party system, which he believes in and advocates. It makes little difference whether we believe it or not.

President Truman came up from the bottom the hard way, and he owes most of the coming up to himself. He went to France in the first World War as a second lieutenant, and he came home with the rank of major, and had as tough experience in the field artillery, which he commanded, as any man who went across the water at that time.

He made good in the United States Senate, even though labor didn't always agree

with everything he said about labor while he was acting as chairman of the Truman Committee. His explanation to me and other labor men was that in their report they made the mildest references they possibly could to some actions of certain labor groups, to which they could not close their eyes.

How that committee plastered the government agencies and big business is an historical event which will not be forgotten long after this war is over. As a result of the Truman Committee investigation and report, millions of dollars were saved to the taxpayers who were being mulcted by large corporations and by inefficient governmental agencies.

Harry S. Truman as United States senator did not seek the office of Vice-President in the Chicago convention in July, 1944. I know because I talked with him personally two days before he was nominated. We were both members of the committee on platform and he sat beside me in the committee room and we discussed the vice-presidency.

I know he was sincere and I know he was honest, for he gave me his reasons for not desiring to be a candidate for Vice-President. His reasons were sound and sincere. But affairs and conditions changed very quickly at that time.

Some day we will write some of the reasons why Truman was nominated and why the President of the United States, then passing through Chicago, agreed on Harry Truman. Just now is not the time to state those facts.

No one admired Franklin D. Roosevelt more than Harry Truman, and no one was more loyal to him, even though he sometimes disagreed with him, because he was closer to the pulse of the Senate and Congress than President Roosevelt, whose mind was taken up with the war and with European conditions and politicians. Some-

times you disagree with even your best friend because you want to protect that friend.

President Truman is going to make good and make history, and labor, in my judgment, will have no better friend than Truman, even though he will have the courage and honesty sometimes to disagree with labor.

No man or set of men are going to control Truman. No cliques will have the power to change his method of procedure when he makes up his mind after due consideration and weighing of the problems involved. That you can be sure of; and that goes for capital, the political world, and labor.

To my mind he has perhaps greater influence over the Senate and House—which he needs to carry on—than his predecessor, because Franklin D. Roosevelt, after 12 years as President and after exposing many of those whom he believed to be wrongdoers and after putting through so much progressive legislation in the interests of the nation, could not be expected to be without enemies.

The difference is that Truman worked in the Senate with those men, Democrats and Republicans, and they all respect him, and there is a certain advantage in that alone.

Again, he knows the Congress, its method of procedure, its rights, its jealousies, its vanities, and its power and the advantage of its support; and senators and congressmen know him, and it is my judgment that Harry Truman has a better chance of having the peace treaty ratified by the Senate when it is finally approved by the allied nations, than any other man, including our former President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I'm asking labor in all its divisions to give him an honest chance to make good. Don't expect the impossible. Remember we are going into a period of perhaps serious readjustment and unemployment. All of us may have to make sacrifices. Labor will, I'm sure, understand that President Truman has a difficult task before him.

Coast Cannery Workers Absorbed

Teamsters Take Over Industry in Pacific States

THE cannery workers in the western states have caused our International Union a great amount of disturbance and annoyance for the past two or three years.

The canning industry, which includes the packing of fruits, vegetables and other food commodities is, in normal times, in most places, a seasonal industry.

In the western states, however, they rotate crops and there is a hope that with the establishment of strong labor unions, the employment may be spread over a period of ten or eleven months of the year instead of five or six months, as used to be the case some years ago before the last war.

The cannery workers in many places—not in all places—have been organized into federal unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor. They have advanced in conditions in recent years as a result of the shortage of labor and the high prices paid for labor in other fields.

It is a certainty, however that without a strong organization behind them, they will lose their gains when the war is over and when warehouses are stocked with canned goods. When unemployment begins, as it surely will, they will return to their former degrading conditions of long hours and low wages.

They have been formed into purely industrial unions, taking into their membership every kind of mechanic around the canning plant and also spreading out and absorbing in their membership warehouse workers, who come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In vain the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has appealed to them to disassociate from their membership warehouse workers and to turn them over to the Teamsters.

Continually they have refused to obey

this mandate of the federation, the parent body.

A federal union is in the same relation to the American Federation of Labor that a local union of ours is to the International Union. They claim they cannot get along unless they have industrial unions.

We have not quarreled with them over the inside workers with the exception of the warehouse workers. The warehouse workers load and unload our trucks and they are usually employed, even when the cannery is shut down.

They also store the goods away, carry them on elevators, truck them to the platforms and sort out the different kinds of goods to be shipped on trucks or other conveyances.

There is also the danger that the CIO—which has made considerable inroads in this industry—may get control of the canning industry because of the weakness of many of those cannery workers' locals and because of the inability of the American Federation of labor to give the same 100 per cent protection to their federal unions that a strong international union gives to its affiliated locals.

If the CIO were to get control of the warehouses and canneries our trucks hauling those goods distances of five and six hundred miles over the highways could be refused loads.

The possibilities are that the CIO would demand affiliation with their organization of our regular truck drivers. Most of those truck drivers are working for contracting truckmen. The industry would be tied up and our members would be out of work under such control of the CIO.

You can fill up all the warehouses you want to, but unless you can haul and deliver the goods, the products are useless. This was

demonstrated in the brewery trouble in St. Paul. The brewery owners had oceans of beer in their warehouses but they could not get it delivered.

The strongest protection the cannery workers can have is affiliation with a strong, militant organization such as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. For some reason which we cannot understand but of which we have some knowledge, the owners and some of the top men in the plants have been opposed to the cannery workers coming into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We believe the reason for such opposition is that they think they can handle the inside workers and get away with lower wage rates and poorer conditions when unemployment starts shortly after the end of the war, if they do not have to deal with the AFL Teamsters.

At a meeting of the AFL Executive Council in February, the Teamsters asked that their jurisdictional rights be enforced by the American Federation of Labor insofar as warehouse workers were concerned. The council could do nothing else but order the cannery workers to recognize the jurisdiction of the Teamsters over warehouses.

The cannery workers refused to carry out the decision of their parent body, the American Federation of Labor, and its executive council. The matter was again called to the attention of the executive council at its meeting held in May in Washington, D. C.

The council, fully understanding the conditions surrounding the industry, took the following action:

"It is the sense of this council meeting that the interest of the American Federation of Labor would be protected and preserved in the canning industry in California, Washington and Oregon by the transfer of the federal labor unions in that field to the Teamsters' International Union and that the

officers of the federation be directed to cooperate with the Teamsters' International Union in bringing about this result. . . . And that the American Federation of Labor cooperate in helping to organize the unorganized in this field."

In accordance with this action, the federal unions of cannery workers are ordered by the American Federation of Labor to affiliate immediately with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. That includes the members now working inside those plants who are holding membership in federal unions. This condition only applies to the states of California, Oregon and Washington.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is not anxious to take on this extra load or this extra jurisdiction, but looking into the future, and in the interests of the workers, the packers and the public which is dependent upon canned goods, we believe that it is our duty to take over.

Therefore, there will be proper protection of the employees and no unnecessary or illegal stoppage of work, especially in the distribution.

We hope and trust that the employees in this industry will see the wisdom of affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an organization that has millions of dollars in its treasury for the protection of its members, and an organization which never turns its back on a legitimate battle in behalf of its members.

The cost of affiliation means nothing, and the per capita tax paid now by the federal unions to the American Federation of Labor is much higher than the per capita tax required by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

By cooperation on the part of all of us in this industry, we can stabilize the industry, protect the toilers and protect the public.

The war has ended in Europe but it still costs almost as much as it ever did.

Uncle Sam still needs money. Keep buying War Bonds.

Rhode Island Teamsters in Persia

Army Truck Drivers Fight Native Hi-Jackers

BY ROBERT L. WHEELER

In the Providence (R. I.) Sunday Journal

FROM Basra on the Persian Gulf to the Russian supply dump five miles from the Trans-Caucasian border is 972 miles.

The route cuts across the desert plain 200 miles and then starts climbing. It passes through Hamadan, Teheran and Tabriz, crawls up mountains and skirts chasms.

Some distance north of Tabriz you come to a gate in a stockade. The Russians take over there and the next time you see your truck it is empty.

Over the aforesaid 972 miles the GI truck drivers of a certain QMC truck regiment—which numbered 26 Rhode Islanders—helped transport 25,000 tons of supplies in 35 days in the early summer of 1943, everything from foodstuffs to “heavy hardware” and artillery.

The supplies went into the big Russian summer offensive that rolled Hitler back and started him on the hard road home.

A Rhode Island boy who tells what it was like doing heavy hauling in Persia or Iran is Primo J. Pierpaoli of Cranston (a member of Providence Teamsters' Union No. 251).

Primo was discharged from the army because of an asthmatic condition—from which he has recovered—and he was in the office of the Rhode Island Truck Owners' Association soon afterward looking for a job doing guess what? Driving a truck.

This, in a way, completes a cycle for Primo. A trip to the same office on October 28, 1942, was what got him his heavy hauling assignment up and over the Iranian plateau.

At that time the U. S. Army was recruiting all the experienced truck drivers it could lay hands on for overseas duty.

It snapped at Primo's application to join up and just seven months later, to the day,

had him rolling north from Basra with a load of he didn't know what—it was forbidden to peek under the canvas—and a Springfield and a .45 to discourage curiosity in others.

Six days previously, when Primo landed in Basra—May 22, 1943, to be specific—the heat was on to give the Russians the stuff they needed to mount their big push. There were 56 Liberty ships in port and the trucks were leaving the supply dumps at the rate of one every three minutes, loaded with things for Joe Stalin.

Of the 3,000 American truck drivers in the area, 2,100 were on the road. The trucks roared north, and what was in them helped the Russians win battles—maybe a war.

The truckmen on the road were all fellows about like Primo—big, husky guys who knew about trucks. A good many were Rhode Islanders. There were seven in Primo's company, among them Joe Garbecki and Gerald O'Keefe of Providence and James Hook and Francis Barrett of Pawtucket. (Garbecki, O'Keefe and Hook are all members of Local No. 251.)

The run to the Trans-Caucasian border operates on a shuttle system, 200 miles to a hop. There are outpost stations every 25 miles where you can get fed and serviced—just a couple of tents, four MP's and two cooks.

The food is good, but once in a while you might get Spam four times running. At night you might see an outdoor movie—probably a picture the folks at home haven't seen yet. They move the projector around from station to station.

Wrecking trucks patrol each 25-mile strip. Midway of the day's run is a gas

truck—or was, when Primo was driving a truck in Iran.

He says they've switched to Diesels. No more gas jobs. The desert heat eats up the gas too fast. Once Primo and Garbecki sailed out of Basra with 95 gallons in the tank and inside of three hours they were looking for the gas wagon.

The average desert temperature is 150 degrees Fahrenheit and it can do better. But up in the mountains you sleep under two blankets.

In the mountains is where you have to look out for bandits. The bandits they have in Iran are the old-fashioned kind who operate from horseback.

It seems odd to think of a modern army truck being hi-jacked by people out of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" but it has happened.

The Forty Thieves are still operating and they have excellent connections in the port and at the supply dumps among the native help, so they know when the stuff for the Russians will be coming along.

The time Primo and Joe Garbecki made the run all the way from the port to the Russian border they were held up at one station a few hours because one of the trucks ahead of them had been jumped by Iranian road-agents.

The contents of the truck must have proved a great disappointment to the hi-jackers, inasmuch as the cargo consisted entirely of barbed-wire.

In the mountain defiles, if you hear the sound of firing, most likely it is the driver behind you scaring a native off the top of your truck. The locals have a habit of perching on crags and hopping the truck as it labors up a precipitous grade, of which there are many. "And you ain't kiddin'," Primo says. Also curves.

The mountain the drivers called Big Bertha is ascended by a road which coils and uncoils for 34 miles before it reaches the summit and it takes three hours and a half to climb it. It is ideal bandit country but

the drivers do not encourage truck jumping and the wiser natives hop back on a crag after the first three salvos.

When a truckman is on a shuttle run he is supposed to make his 200 miles in 14 hours but up to 16 you will not be questioned. Whenever you stop at an outpost station for food, rest or motor service you get a slip which says how long you stayed there, and the chef punches your meal ticket.

A complete blackout is observed at night all along the route but it isn't so bad, really, because trucks coming back from the border do not travel at night, so there is no oncoming traffic to contend with.

Primo and his buddy, Joe Garbecki, made one non-stop run clear to the border. They made it in 52 hours and took turns sleeping. It is not a trip you are likely to forget.

There are snow-clad mountains and rushing streams and the road snaking ahead past villages of mud huts full of people who are learning English a few bad words at a time. Some of the villages have mud walls around them.

Like all good Americans, the GI truck drivers were amazed by the spacious sanitation of town life in the East and the all-purpose ditch which flows through every community.

There was no trouble on the trip, just that one delay caused by the hi-jacking episode up ahead. The truck was found in a mountain valley a few days later, its load of barbed wire intact. That shows there is something an Iranian won't steal.

At the Russian supply dump away up beyond Tabriz, Primo and Joe made the acquaintance of the Russian soldier, who is quite a guy. A few could speak a little English and there was one sergeant who had been in America.

They were cheerful and friendly, Primo says, and appreciative of the help they are getting from us. But they didn't swamp you with questions about the United States. What they talked about mostly was Russia.



Indianapolis Scores in War Clothing Drive

Above are the men who put over the United Nations clothing drive in Indianapolis—Teamsters and truckers. Left to right, W. F. Kirk, Jr., of the Columbia Terminals Co.; Kenneth Foster of the Foster Freight Lines, Ernest Crickmore, secretary of Joint Council No. 69, and Emmet J. Williams, council president. Below are part of the 100 big trucks which were furnished by the operators and manned by the Teamsters for the highly successful collection campaign.



AFL Asks World Labor Parley

Executive Council Hits CIO Sponsored Body

(Following is the official statement of the AFL Executive Council)

THOSE now engaged in undermining and destroying the International Federation of Trade Unions and substituting in its place an irreconcilable grouping of international trade unions under the guise of a World Trade Union Congress, are constantly and repeatedly urging* that sooner or later the American Federation of Labor will identify and associate itself in this ignominious attempt to destroy the International Federation of Trade Unions and join with them in establishing a world labor political organization.

These repeated misleading predictions compel the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to make clear and to state definitely that there is not the slightest possibility or probability of the American Federation of Labor joining with any forces bent on destroying the International Federation of Trade Unions or in identifying itself with any group of trade unions attempting to speak in the name and in behalf of free labor of the world under the title of World Trade Union Congress.

We are equally impelled to make clear the reasons that prompt this attitude and justify the unanimous decision reached by the American Federation of Labor convention on this matter.

The American Federation of Labor helped to formulate the International Federation of Trade Unions as far back as 1910. Except for a brief space of time, it has been, and is at present, actively associated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and has contributed substantially to its successes.

The American Federation of Labor has consistently maintained that workers living under a system of economic and political freedom have common interests which can

be served best by unity of labor both within the national and international spheres.

The American Federation of Labor prides itself on the long record of effective cooperation with all other free trade unions throughout the world.

We have had a fraternal and cooperative relation with the British Trades Union Congress consistently ever since 1894. It is our hope we may continue this relationship in the years to come.

A number of our international unions for years past have maintained membership in International Secretariats (associations of labor) of their craft set up on a world-wide basis which have contributed much in advancing the cause of world-wide free labor and of free labor organizations.

The International Labor Organization, the one effective world body created by the Versailles Treaty, having successfully withstood the test of time and stress, was conceived in the American Federation of Labor and brought into full fruition by the persistent and guiding hands of its former president, Samuel Gompers.

Our interests in the well-being of workers of all countries, the safeguarding and enhancement of the independence of their governments and the furthering of the freedom of their peoples have always and will ever be of deepest concern to us. Time and again, we have expressed in tangible form our interest in their behalf whenever occasion arose or emergency demanded.

In this period of war when the very life of freedom and of democracy, the very existence of free labor, was at its lowest ebb, the American Federation of Labor arose to its full height in demanding that our government come to the aid and rescue of peoples everywhere whose lives and possessions and

whose liberty and freedoms were in grave danger and hanging in the balance. Ever since then, labor in America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has poured forth of its earnings for the relief and comfort of all who were made destitute and homeless, driven from their native lands, persecuted and made to suffer the trials and tribulations of the most terrific and barbaric world conflict ever experienced in human history.

During this trying period there were in our midst, speaking in the name of labor and in behalf of labor, those who used all of their energy, efforts and influence to hamper and retard the work of the American Federation of Labor and in opposition to our government's efforts to hold secure the banner of freedom, of liberty and of justice in Europe and Asia.

Those pseudo-leaders of labor who gave every possible aid and comfort to those who would enslave the peoples of the world now parade under a banner of patriotism that will bear careful scrutiny in the light of their past activities.

Now that the time is near for the rebuilding and reconstructing of a new world order, the re-establishing of agencies of free government and the resurrecting and resumption of free institutions of labor in all prostrate countries of Europe and Asia, the American Federation of Labor is again actively at work contributing whatever service it can to the attainment of these high and lofty objectives.

Despite all this, it is falsely alleged that the American Federation of Labor is likely to abandon its historic role in the field of international relations, assume the mantle of isolationism and desert the cause of the freedom of the workers and join with those, under the title of the World Trade Union Congress, who would enslave and enchain the workers of the state.

We cast aside such insinuations.

We declined the invitation tendered by the World Trade Union Conference as un-

worthy of acceptance in the light of our traditional adherence to the principles of free and voluntary trade unionism.

We declined to join this alleged and self-styled World Trade Union Congress because the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have disregarded their duties and obligations. Instead of having safeguarded and promoted the best interests of the International Federation of Trade Unions, they have deserted their organization and have connived at its destruction.

We declined to associate ourselves with this alleged World Trade Union Congress because it is composed of an irreconcilable grouping of organizations, rival in character, raiding in action and in conflict with each other on the home field and in hopeless disagreement on international lines.

We declined to become part of a world trade union movement that would subordinate the American labor movement, its affiliates and membership, as well as that of other lands, to the dictates of those who themselves are not free to determine their destiny.

We have declined to identify ourselves with a world trade union movement that is inspired by a political philosophy which is designed to subordinate and subjugate man and property to the exclusive will of the state.

If evidence be required by some to demonstrate that the so-called World Trade Union Congress is a subterfuge designed to subordinate and subjugate American labor, as well as labor in other lands, to the dictatorial control of others, let them review the most recent effort made by the Soviet Government at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in sponsoring the World Trade Union Congress as the recognized world labor movement and in attempting to substitute it in place of the International Labor Organization created by the free governments of the world. This attempt sheds considerable light on the true role of this

alleged World Trade Union Congress which would have American organized labor become part of an international labor organization sponsored and supported by another government.

The American Federation of Labor is more firmly convinced than ever by recent developments that its position is sound. It calls upon the International Federation of Trade Unions, of which it is a member unit, to convene a world trade union conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions at the earliest possible time. This must be done if it is to carry out its duly constituted responsibilities on behalf of all representative trade unions, which, as members of the International Federation of Trade Unions have proven their loyalty and devotion to free labor and free trade unions. We further urge that this meeting be convened either in Canada or in the United

States and independent of any other labor gathering or meeting.

We hold that the International Labor Organization should be established as the social and economic arm of the United Nations with tripartite representation so that the control of world trade and industry may be guided by representatives of all groups concerned.

We express the hope that the British Trades Union Congress and the free trade unions of other nations will maintain the close ties of brotherhood and of common purpose which have marked the relations between free organized labor of the world for so many years. Time and events will demonstrate the soundness of our decision not to barter away our status as a free and independent labor organization. The American Federation of Labor is American, free and voluntary. It will ever remain so.

Take Care of Your Tires, Urges ODT Director

An appeal to truck drivers to continue their efforts to make their tires and equipment last has been issued by Director J. M. Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation.

His statement follows:

"Tomorrow's motor transportation is dependent on proper care of today's tires. Practically all available truck tires, especially of the larger sizes, are now on running wheels. The condition of those tires is poor. Many are recaps. The supply available for replacement is sharply limited—the allotments are less than the needs. Summer heat and careless operations will make the approaching months a critical period.

"With little hope for relief in the near future, it is your responsibility as an operator, both in your own interest and to safeguard wartime transportation, to protect your tires and so assure the continuance of transportation service. This responsibility is now an obligation to exercise every pre-

caution so that not one tire-mile be lost through careless or wasteful operations.

"Summer heat coupled with the heat created by speed means additional wear and tear on tires during the coming months.

"Tires should be inspected often for cuts, bruises, and tread wear. A wornout tire may result in an idle truck, placing an additional burden on an already strained transportation system.

"Speed may save you time on one trip but lose you time on another from blowouts. Save tires and time by limiting speed.

"Overloading will drastically reduce the life of your tires. Give the tires half a chance and they will serve you long and the nation well.

"O. D. T.-sponsored conservation programs have saved millions of vehicle-miles and many tires for motor carriers. Acceptance of and immediate participation in such programs by all carriers is a sound and practical approach to present problems. The important thing is to use your equipment—not misuse or abuse it."

Manufacturers Would Kill Unions

But They May Wake Up to Find They Have Killed Industry

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE National Manufacturers' Association, true to its colors, is at it again. I see where they have issued a manifesto or program containing five points, which they expect to put through the Congress and enact into law, mainly for the purpose of crippling or paralyzing organized labor.

There is no man in the human family one-half as blind as the one who refuses to see. To the labor-haters who hold membership in the National Manufacturers' Association, and many of them in the United States Chamber of Commerce, history means nothing.

They refuse to understand that capital throughout the world was on the verge of being totally destroyed; and it came so near to being destroyed when Hitler had conquered nearly all of Europe, including the greater part of Russia, that it was not worth even money that capital would survive.

The betting was 75 to 25 that Hitler would succeed in conquering Europe and then build a barricade on the south of the United States and the north of the United States, and eventually, perhaps in four or five years, destroy capital in the United States. I found two years ago, when talking to the top men in government and business in England, that this condition was so near, so very close to us that it now makes me shiver when I think of how very near the present system of free capital and free labor was to being destroyed.

Still we have a program, even before the war has ended, set up by the National Manufacturers' Association, which is aimed to throttle and shackle and destroy organized labor in the United States.

Well, all we can say is that they will fail; and the only result of their program will be to create more radicals, establish greater

bitterness and bring about, perhaps, strikes and stoppages of work, where both business and labor, but especially business, will lose, become disorganized; and with heavy taxation—which must continue in order to carry on our obligations—capital will eventually dig its own grave.

Of course the legislation contemplated and publicized throughout the nation, as suggested by the National Manufacturers' Association, will not become law. At least some of it will not become law; and even if it does, it will only help to create stronger unions, bind men together more closely, and bring about more legislation favorable to the workers, such as resulted from the legislation enacted in the 90's and later on, which attempted to strangle labor and failed.

I very well remember old Van Cleave, one time president of the National Manufacturers' Association, or the Employers' Association of America. I heard him say once that he would not rest peacefully until he had shackled and destroyed the "destructive labor unions" of America.

Well, Van Cleave passed out of the picture. He was president of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, and all that he did with his bitterness and his antagonism and threats was to destroy the company of which he was the head; and I heard his successor, a gentleman named Gardner, say to a convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in St. Louis, that the greatest injury that could possibly be done to the Buck Stove and Range Company (which later went into bankruptcy) was the actions and expressions of Van Cleave.

Then later on I heard D. M. Parry, who succeeded Van Cleave as president of the

National Manufacturers' Association, and who himself was president of the Parry Carriage Manufacturing Company, state that he would carry out and go further than Van Cleave and have laws enacted in every state of the Union and by the national government which would abolish the "unnatural, unholy labor alliances and imprison the men of labor, who were un-American," etc., etc.

Well, I have seen the Parry Manufacturing Company almost go out of business, and in the meantime labor grow stronger and stronger as the years rolled on. In those days there were less than one million members organized throughout the nation.

Today there are twelve or fourteen million organized workers, and they have doubled and more than doubled the wages of organized workers and reduced the hours of labor to about one-half of what they were in the days of Van Cleave and D. M. Parry.

By their antagonisms and persecutions they organized the workers of the nation to such an extent that labor was able to put through the Wagner Act and make it a crime for an employer to discharge a man for belonging to a union or to encourage or participate in the formation of company unions.

I lived and was employed when I knew I would be discharged if it were known I was a member of a trade union. I also saw the company unions prevailing extensively in all large industries, dominated and controlled by the employers and their hired gunmen and detectives.

Today it is an honor to be a union member. I have seen men in the bread lines by the thousands after the last war. I hope I am wrong, but I look for a depression, a stagnation in industry, before we can place back in labor the millions of men and women now engaged in war work.

If we add to this fire of discontent which is prevailing and bring about the battle between capital and labor suggested by the contemplated legislation of the National Manufacturers' Association, we may wind

up with a form of Socialistic government which may lead either to dictatorship or Communism, either one of which would destroy capital.

The world has advanced within the last 40 years insofar as the masses of the toilers are concerned. Apparently capital has not advanced. They still believe in enormous profits and in crushing the right of expression or the right of the worker to assert his wrongs and try to relieve, by legal organization, the injustices to which he would be subjected by the National Manufacturers' Association.

I will not, perhaps, see the destruction of capital. I hope not. I mean honest capital. But it is just preparing its bed of thorns to lie on because it is just now starting to inaugurate the same old campaign of hatred and bitterness, arraying class against class; and if we are to judge from past history or from what has taken place in other countries throughout the world, you will eventually find capital—unjust capital, because all capital is not wrong, all business men are not unfair—but you will find those wrong, hateful, labor-hating capitalists pulling down just business men; and they will be found, as they have been before, when the struggle and misery is all over, on the losing side of the battle.

There are millions of men and women who are going to assert their right to live as they should live, without fear and without wanting the necessities of life; and those men and women, who control the destinies of the nation, and who are the backbone and salvation of the world in this present war, will not permit themselves to be thrown back into the valley of despair, hunger and want.

To the honest men in the business world we say, beware of false leaders in the capitalistic world who would again open up the wounds of former bitter battles and of prejudice and hatred and who would perhaps bring back to life another Hitler or bombastic Mussolini, both of whom would and did destroy capital and labor.

AFL Offers International Plan **Green Submits Amendments at San Francisco**

(The following recommendations were submitted to the U. S. Delegation at San Francisco on May 7 by AFL President William Green)

THE membership of the American Federation of Labor firmly believes that the United Nations conference, now being held in San Francisco, symbolizes the last hope of peace-loving humanity for generations to come for a peaceful world. Along with all America's citizens we hope and pray for the success of the conference.

In this spirit, we respectfully suggest certain amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan on which the conference must base the structure of a world security organization designed to prevent future wars.

We believe that our proposed amendments are pointed in the direction of a world order based on international morality and justice; and we further believe that they are thoroughly consistent with the high ideals for which our nation has fought during this, the most costly war in human history.

The American Federation of Labor proposes that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals should be prefaced by a declaration of the basic freedoms which are necessary and essential to human progress and welfare, to stability of government and to lasting peace within and between nations. These rights should include the following:

1. Freedom of belief and worship.
2. Freedom of speech and of the press.
3. Freedom of assembly.
4. Freedom of association.
5. Freedom from interference with personal privacy of person, home and property.
6. Freedom from involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
7. Right of individuals to a fair public trial when accused of crime.

8. Right of individuals to speedy determination of criminal charges prior to detention.

We urge creation of a commission to formulate a United Nations Bill of Rights along the lines proposed herein as a preamble declaration to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

We urge that Chapter I (Purposes) be amended so as to include in its entirety the following document known as the Atlantic Charter:

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

"First. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

"Second. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

"Third. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

"Fourth. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;

"Sixth. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the

means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

"Seventh. Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

"Eighth. They believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no further peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

Only by thus including this historic document can many countries of the world be assured that the purposes of the United Nations are consistent with the high ideals for which the soldiers of freedom have fought and died.

We propose that the following principles of justice which were formulated by the Pan-American Juridical Commission be included in Chapter II (Principles):

"Standards of conduct take priority over the will of the individual state.

"No difference exists between the moral law as applied to individual citizens and to states.

"No state may claim to be exempt from the observance of the moral law on the ground of political, economic or racial supremacy, or of a particular national culture which it believes to be inherently superior to that of other states.

"Respect by each state for the personality, sovereignty and independence of every other state constitutes the basis of international order, just as in the relation of indi-

viduals mutual respect constitutes the basis of the democratic social order.

"States are juridically equal, in the sense that they have the same fundamental rights. This equality derives from the existence of the state as a person of international law and not from the power which the individual state may possess to defend or maintain itself.

"Juridical authority is independent of the territorial size of the particular state or of the degree of its material progress.

"No state may be held bound by changes in the rules of law, whether in political or in economic matters, to which it has not freely consented.

"Good faith, which is a fundamental principle of international law, should govern the relations of states. Mutual trust in the pledged word is an essential condition of the peaceful cooperation of states. Treaty obligations, freely and voluntarily entered into, must be faithfully observed."

While the United Nations must definitely contemplate the use of force, if necessary to keep the peace, the adoption of these principles of morality among nations would make it plain for all to see that the delegates at San Francisco had not lost faith in the power of right over might.

The American Federation of Labor urges that Chapter V (The General Assembly) be amended by insertion of a paragraph that would encourage member units to include in their representation persons from the functional groups of each nation representing labor, business and agriculture. We do not believe that the activities of the General Assembly should be controlled exclusively by government representatives. While it is obvious that each sovereign state will control its own vote without allowing outside interference, we believe that it is vitally important to the future success of the United Nations that the workings of the General Assembly be kept close to the people as a whole through participation of national functional groups.

We recommend further that the General Assembly, in establishing an economic and social council to carry out its responsibilities in these fields, provide for labor, agriculture and business representation. We propose that the economic and social council be composed of 12 persons representing government, four persons representing labor, four persons representing business and four persons representing agriculture.

We recommend that the economic and social council meet not less than four times a year and make its decisions by majority vote of those present and voting. We propose that persons with proper practical experience be considered as experts eligible for membership on the commissions to be set up by the economic and social council.

We strongly urge in addition that the International Labor Organization be included definitely as an agent of the United Nations organization. We feel that workers all over the world are concerned in this matter and are more than anxious that the record of constructive achievement made by the International Labor Organization be expanded and continued. Its constitution should be adapted to the framework of the new organization without subordinating its freedom of action and without minimizing its authority.

When this is done we recommend that the Philadelphia Charter, which follows, be substituted for the present preamble to the Constitution of the International Labor Organization.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHARTER

I

"The conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the organization is based and, in particular, that:

"(a) Labor is not a commodity;

"(b) Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;

"(c) Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;

"(d) The war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of government, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

II

"Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the preamble to the constitution of the International Labor Organization that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the conference affirms that:

"(a) All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;

"(b) The attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;

"(c) All national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be judged in this light and accepted only insofar as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;

"(d) It is a responsibility of the international labor organization to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective;

"(e) In discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labor Organization, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

III

"The conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labor Or-

ganization to further among the nations of the world programs which will achieve:

"(a) Full employment and the raising of standards of living;

"(b) Employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;

"(c) The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labor, including migration for employment and settlement;

"(d) Policies with regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to insure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection;

"(e) Effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the cooperation of management and labor in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;

"(f) Extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection, and comprehensive medical care;

"(g) Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;

"(h) Provision for child welfare and maternity protection;

"(i) Provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;

"(j) Assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

IV

"Confident that the fuller and broader utilization of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the conference pledges the full cooperation of the International Labor Organization with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

"These are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilized world."

In the firm belief that hemispheric solidarity on this side of the world is a necessary prerequisite to world peace the American Federation of Labor strongly urges that the Act of Chapultepec, unanimously adopted by the 20 American Republics in March of this year, be reaffirmed and accepted by the San Francisco Conference.

Adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Too often we see men get re-elected and re-elected simply because the people do not interest themselves in what these officials do. Senator Henrik Shipstead, for all the good he does Minnesota, might as well be doorkeeper of the senate, yet he has been repeatedly re-elected. Even a bobby-soxer would be an improvement.—*Northwest Teamster.*

Truman Needs Friendly Congress

Democrats Resent Appointment of Republicans

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

WHILE down in Washington recently attending a dinner given in honor of Justice Hugo L. Black, I ran into a great many prominent men in public life. It was a pleasure to shake hands and talk with some of the members of the United States Supreme Court.

Those men are still very human, and while they have to maintain the dignity of their office, most of them have changed but very little and their hearts and best wishes go out to the struggling masses of the toilers.

I sat next to Justice Douglas at the speakers' table, and he was just as brilliant in conversation and as keen in his understanding of everyday life as he was before he went into the Supreme Court of the United States. And from what I could understand—and I am not violating any confidences—he wants to stay on the Supreme Court, although I know there is a feeling by the top man that Douglas would be very useful to him in some other important position.

I do hope and trust that those fair-minded, highly-trained legal minds will remain on the court, because it took us almost 100 years to establish a membership of the United States Supreme Court who understand the pulse of the people of our country and who are sufficiently courageous to interpret the laws as they were intended to be interpreted when enacted.

There was a good deal of grumbling amongst many leading Democrats who were very helpful in the campaign, because of so many Republicans holding nearly all the big, important positions. In fact, I heard men state, without any hesitation, that they were somewhat sorry that they had done so much, because apparently the only ones who had been repaid were those who did nothing in the campaign and who were, in

many instances, with the opposing candidate.

Well, you can't blame the Democratic leaders for being disappointed. For instance, the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, is an old-time, outstanding Republican. The Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, whom I happen to know very well and for whom I have the highest regard, was a Wall Street banker or broker before he came into the service of the government, and he is also a Republican—not openly, but privately.

Those are the two important positions in the Cabinet because they head the army and navy. Then we have the State Department, the No. 1 job in the Cabinet, manned by Edward R. Stettinius, who for a while was president of the U. S. Steel Corporation and was always recognized as an outstanding friend of big business, Wall Street capital, etc.

Personally I think there is no finer man than Mr. Stettinius, but his background and his associations were with big business. For many years the U. S. Steel Corporation crucified labor. I know because it was my privilege—or punishment—to serve on a committee with Judge Gary, the predecessor of Mr. Stettinius, after the last war, and if there was one man who hated labor unions it was Judge Gary, who, they claim, was only the mouthpiece for the House of Morgan.

And we could go on down the line further on the composition of the President's Cabinet. And that goes also for men holding top positions at the head of boards and commissions, who never did a thing toward Roosevelt's or Truman's election, and who, we are satisfied, contributed very little.

A sample is Professor Millis, head of the National Labor Relations Board.

Some day we will write up a list of those

unknown quantities who are really, under cover, in charge of the affairs of the government in Washington and who really did nothing toward placing the present administration in office.

This is the general talk amongst the leading men who were prominent in the campaign, not only the political officeholders, but the rank and file of those who were helpful, including very many labor officials.

Perhaps there was some reason for President Roosevelt making such appointments. First, he has had the experience of Woodrow Wilson, who helped to win the war but who lost the peace in the United States Senate after the war was ended.

President Truman fully understands that the winning of the war is not all that is necessary toward the preservation of peace throughout the world for the next two or three generations. He fully understands that he must have men of influence from the opposite political side whom he believes may be able to help him when the peace treaty is submitted to the Senate.

He does not want to go down in history as making the greatest sacrifice that was ever made by a human being or by any country, and then have it all thrown out the window by men who would vote in the Senate against the interests of the nation because of their political hatred.

If President Truman can accomplish the establishment of world peace with the aid of the United States Senate, he will go down in history as one great President of the United States. If he fails, he will be forgotten in history as Woodrow Wilson is now almost forgotten, and to my mind Wilson was the greatest humanitarian of his time.

But if the war with Japan drags on until after the next election in November, 1946, as the feeling prevails now, there will be some of the friends of the President in the Congress and in the Senate of the United States who will go down in defeat, because the men and women of the nation will not rally 'round the flag or the Democrats in 1946 as they did in 1944, due to the dissatisfaction with conditions as referred to above. And therein lies the danger. In any walk of life, business, social, economic or political, the men who have been your friends in the hour of necessity will not stand to be forgotten when the dangers surrounding you have passed.

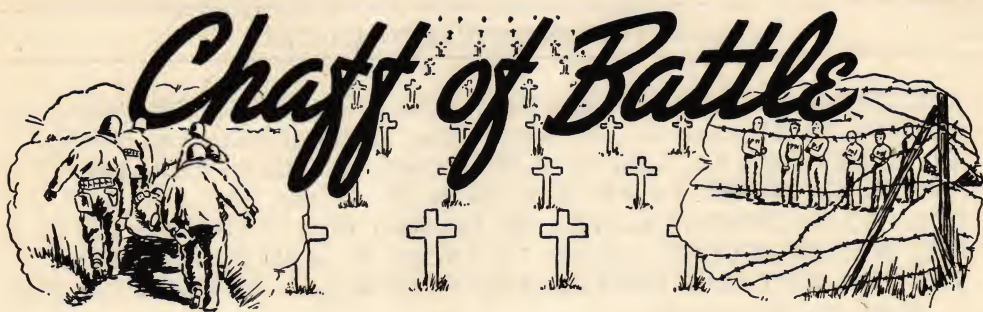
Henry Stimson, James Forrestal, old man Millis, and a bunch of others—in fact too numerous to mention—will not be able to turn in very many votes in the congressional election in November, 1946. They didn't do much in the last election.

There will be a great deal of resentment against the President, no matter how hard he works. Men returning from overseas will expect more than it is possible to give them. Dissatisfied soldiers and their families will line up against the officials in power.

Whether he is right or wrong, the man in office has to swallow the bitter pills of unjust criticism. This is true after every war. We are not dissatisfied with the work of our late beloved President, nor with the work of President Truman up to this time, but we do say it is important for President Truman to have a majority of the Congress after the next election, and we are afraid that he will not have it unless there are some substantial changes in the set-up in Washington at the present time.

When any business becomes so big and strong that it is a monopoly, it should be taken over and operated by the government and all chance of private profit eliminated. A better way is to see that cartels and trusts are not permitted to secure a foothold—nationally or internationally.—*The Lancaster (Pa.) Unionist.*

Let us resolve, too, that any member of Congress who tries to block our participation this time in a world organization for collective security is immediately subject to the wrath of his electorate—snaked out of office so quickly by recall action that he won't know what hit him!—*The Union Gazette, San Jose, Calif.*



WITH eight members killed in action, Local No. 293 of Cleveland leads the roster of sacrifice this month. Two of the eight were killed by the Japs and six by the Germans. Local No. 380 of Boston reported six deaths, five in action and one in line of duty.

Local No. 293 has almost 600 men in service, which is more than half its prewar membership. The patriotic members of the Cleveland local began enlisting a year before Pearl Harbor when anybody but an isolationist could see war moving resistlessly toward the United States.

Bob Artwell, the 17-year-old son of James Artwell, president and business manager of Local No. 293, was one of these early enlistments and was among the first American troops to go overseas. A second son, James, Jr., followed him overseas. James is now home in a hospital recuperating from injuries in action in Belgium.

Sgt. John Santussuoso, a member of Local No. 293, was recently released from a German prison camp by the straight-shooting Seventh Army. He had been a prisoner for a year since his plane was shot down on a bombing mission.

Local No. 399 of Hollywood, Calif., reports four of its members decorated for bravery in action.

Deaths reported this month total 53 Teamsters, 45 of them in action, three of battle wounds and five from other causes.

Killed in Action

PVT. JAMES APRILE, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. Killed by the Germans in the closing days of the war.

PVT. THOMAS B. BECK, Local No. 613, Jacksonville, Fla. Beck was a marine, killed in the invasion of Iwo Jima.

PVT. BENJAMIN BERNARD, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In Germany.

PVT. VICTOR CAMPBELL, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich. He served with the 110th Infantry of Gen. Hodges' First Army. He fell in France.

S/SGT. BYRON W. CARR, Local No. 845, Albert Lea, Minn. He was in the 104th Infantry and was killed near Cologne.

LIEUT. QUENTIN COOK, Local No. 34, Battle Creek, Mich. In France.

PVT. FRANK C. CORRA, Local No. 478, Newark, N. J. No details.

PVT. JAMES DIPCO, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In Germany.

S/SGT. RAYMOND ENEA, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. By the Japs on New Guinea.

BERNARDINO ESTRADA, Local No. 310, Tucson, Ariz. No details.

LIEUT. LYLE ETHELL, Local No. 58, Kelso, Wash. Shot down by the Japs while flying an army transport on the India-Burma run.

PVT. FRANK EUSE, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In Germany.

- FERNANDO C. FERRIGNO, Local No. 278, San Francisco, Calif. No details.
- ARTHUR FOLEY, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. In France with a tank division.
- SGT. JERRY GASKILL, Local No. 34, Battle Creek, Mich. In the Philippines.
- PVT. FRANK GERRY, Local No. 753, Chicago, Ill. In Italy.
- PVT. LEO GNATOWSKI, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In Germany.
- CPL. ROBERT GUGGER, Local No. 754, Chicago, Ill. In the European theatre.
- T/SGT. ALBERT PAUL HAYS, Local No. 532, Springfield, Ill. Killed by the Japs while on patrol on Luzon.
- WAYNE HAWKINS, Local No. 276, Los Angeles, Calif. On Leyte.
- RENIE JACOBUCCL, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. In Belgium.
- PFC. SAM KINGSFIELD, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. In Germany with the Rainbow Division.
- PVT. FRED LATHAM, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. On Tarawa.
- PFC. ROBERT LINDGREN, Local No. 754, Chicago, Ill. An automatic rifleman with the 120th Infantry, Lindgren was killed in Belgium while on reconnaissance.
- LIEUT. WALTER LITTLE, Local No. 423, Aurora, Ill. In Germany.
- T/CPL. HARRY P. McCORD, Local No. 475, East Liverpool, Ohio. A radio operator with the mechanized cavalry, McCord was killed at St. Vith while holding the last big German attack until reinforcements came.
- PVT. G. L. MATHEIS, Local No. 532, Springfield, Ill. Killed by the Germans two weeks before his fifth child was born.
- PVT. WILLIAM MATUSA, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In the European theatre.
- PVT. JOHN J. MEEHAN, Local No. 584, New York City. No details.
- PLATOON SGT. PAUL A. MELLON, Local No. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa. A marine, Mellon was killed by the Japs on Iwo Jima. He was a veteran of four invasions in the Marshall and Mariana Islands.
- PFC. LOUIS PAVLIK, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. In France.
- PFC. PATRICK PISCOPA, Local No. 293, Cleveland, Ohio. In the Pacific.
- S/SGT. GORDON REIDE, Local No. 34, Battle Creek, Mich. In France.
- CHARLES ROBERTS, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. He was in the air force and was shot down over Germany.
- S/SGT. JOHN G. ROSCH, Local No. 355, Baltimore, Md. Killed aboard his troopship in the Philippines invasion.
- JAMES SMITH, Local No. 478, Newark, N. J. No details.
- VIRGIL STOUT, Local No. 278, San Francisco, Calif. No details.
- JOHN SUMMERS, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. An infantryman, killed in France.
- JESSE E. TIESJEN, Local No. 725, Chicago, Ill. In Normandy.
- ALDO TOSCHI, Local No. 278, San Francisco, Calif. No details.
- EDMOND WARD, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. Killed in France. He was former president of Local No. 380.
- GEORGE WEISS, Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. In Belgium.
- PVT. ALFRED WENZEL, Local No. 754, Chicago, Ill. He was in an armored infantry regiment and was killed in Germany.
- PFC. JOHN E. WHITE, Local No. 771, Lancaster, Pa. He was a machine gunner and was killed in Germany.
- HENRY WINTER, JR., Local No. 702, Chicago, Ill. He was a paratrooper in the famous 101st Airborne Division. He was killed in the final battle of Germany. His father is also a member of Local No. 702.

Died of Wounds

CPL. MORRIS BAUGH, Local No. 754, Chicago, Ill. In Germany.
FIREMAN/IC HARRY A. JAEGER, Local No. 225, Milwaukee, Wis. Died of wounds received when the Destroyer *Johnston* was sunk in Philippine invasion.
PFC. JOHN M. WILBUR, Local No. 559, Hartford, Conn. In Italy.

Died in Service

THOMAS E. ARMSTRONG, Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. Killed by the explosion of a gasoline stove in Germany.
WILLIAM HEMMING, Local No. 380, Boston, Mass. Killed in accident at Camp Edwards, Mass.
AOM/3C JOSEPH LEONARD, Local No. 804, New York City. No details.
SGT. DAN RELIHAN, Local No. 804, New York City. Killed in U. S. accident.
PVT. JOSEPH SKOORONSKY, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Died of head injury sustained in England.

Missing in Action

S/SGT. JULIUS JACOBS, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. Reported missing after winning Air Medal with Silver Oak Leaf cluster for "meritorious achievement" in 35 sorties against the enemy in Africa. Two Bronze Oak Leaf clusters for similar achievement on 10 sorties.
ANTHONY JANCZUK, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.
OLIVER LANGE, Local No. 752, St. Louis, Mo. In France.
PVT. WILLIAM J. LEHMAN, Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. No details.
LEONARD McKIBBEN, Local No. 784, Grand Island, Neb. No details.
PVT. VIRGIL E. McNUTT, Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. No details.
DAVID MARDER, Local No. 478, Newark, N. J. No details.
PVT. ADRIAN WATERSTRAAT, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. In France.
LOUIS YOUNG, Local No. 752, St. Louis, Mo. In Luxemburg.

Wounded in Action

PFC. SAMUEL H. AMBRISTER, Local No. 886, Oklahoma City, Okla. Former recording secretary of Local No. 886, Ambrister was wounded with the Fifth Division in Germany.
PVT. ERNEST ANDROWS, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. In France.
PVT. SALVATORE BRONGO, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. In France.
CHARLES BUCHAN, Local No. 469, Perth Amboy, N. J. No details.
PFC. WILLIAM CLANCY, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. In France.
CHARLES CONNOR, Local No. 478, Newark, N. J. No details.
CPL. GEORGE DEPELECYN, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. In France.
MORRIS DONOVAN, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. In Belgium.
PFC. EDWARD ESCHMANN, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. In Luxemburg.
JOHN ESSER, Local No. 423, Aurora, Ill. In Germany.
PVT. JACK HAGGIN, Local No. 650, Waterloo, Iowa. In Belgium.
PVT. BILL JONES, Local No. 753, Chicago, Ill. In Belgium.
JOSEPH KLIEPE, Local No. 478, Newark, N. J. In France.

PVT. D. McCOY, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Wounded in France.

JAMES REINSBORFF, Local No. 423, Aurora, Ill. In Belgium.

SGT. COSMO A. SARDELLI, Local No. 182, Utica, N. Y. Seriously wounded with the Second Armored Division of Gen. Patton's Third Army.

SGT. KENNETH TEWALT, Local No. 650, Waterloo, Iowa. With Gen. Patton's Third Army.

Decorated for Bravery

DAVID CHAMBERLAIN, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. Won two Presidential citations with the army engineers on New Guinea. Discharged for combat disability.

LIEUT. WESLEY L. EDWARDS, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. Winner of Air Medal for "meritorious achievement" in bomber operations over Germany.

S/SGT. JOHN S. RATKIEWICZ, Local No. 773, Allentown, Pa. Awarded the Silver Star for his aid in smashing a German counter-attack following the Normandy invasion. American mortar crews were forced to leave their weapons by heavy fire but Ratkiewicz took over as a gunner and returned the German fire, allowing his battalion to withdraw safely.

T/SGT. WILLARD H. RITCHIE, Local No. 623, Philadelphia, Pa. Given the Bronze Star for "meritorious service against the enemy" in France.

LIEUT. JAY R. ROSS, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. Won naval Air Medal after serving two years as pilot with British Royal Air Force. Now has medical discharge.

SGT. JOHN G. RUTH, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. Won Silver Star for conspicuous bravery on Guadalcanal with the marines. Now discharged because of wounds.

PVT. EDWARD T. STEVENS, JR., Local No. 956, Kansas City, Mo. He was awarded the Bronze Star for bravery during the invasion of France. He crossed treacherous German mine fields to establish wire installations.

PVT. CLAYTON P. TALLMAN, Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. Silver Star. No details.

Kansas City Scores In Tin Can Pick-up

In appreciation of a remarkably successful collection of tin cans, in Kansas City, Mo., Chairman Charles J. Epp wrote Secretary Charles W. Rich of Local 541 thanking the Teamsters for their cooperation.

Epp reported that the tin can pickup by Teamsters from Kansas City curbs totaled 126 tons.

"As I understand it, this is one of the best jobs that has been accomplished at one time by any city in the United States," Epp wrote Rich.

"Congratulations, because it was through your help and wonderful cooperation that this achievement was made possible. Kansas City must be proud to know that we have men and organizations such as yours who will step forward and accept the call when it comes from Washington."

Epp told the Teamsters that tin is still the critical item in war salvage and that another can collection has been set for June in Kansas City. And once again Rich and the boys of Local No. 541 will be on hand.

America has always had troubles—and always will have. Those prone to "view with alarm" were predicting our national doom back in 1837, in 1870, in 1893 and again in 1907. They are still doing it, but they have always been wrong. This nation has actually grown great on its own troubles.—*The Lancaster (Pa.) Unionist*.

'Poor Germans,' Say Germans

A MISSOURI congressman has opened the long expected pro-German campaign for a soft peace. He says we should not be harsh with the poor Germans. Their only crime against us was the killing, wounding and torturing of half a million American boys.

They killed many more Russians than that. And many more Englishmen and Frenchmen and Scandinavians. So why should we be sore over only half a million?

The congressman can't understand it. He says that those who advocate punishment of the Germans to fit their crimes are following Jewish advice. And he quotes the Bible and Henry Morgenthau to prove it.

What we should do, according to this man from Missouri, is to "turn the other cheek." In other words, let them sock us again.

But we tried that once, Mr. Congressman! Don't you remember 1918? We had another war with Germany then. And after that war we did exactly what you tell us to do now. We turned the other cheek. And what happened? We got knocked on our fanny.

Half a million American boys were killed, wounded and tortured for the second time in a single generation.

And now this man suggests that we try it again. He combines his pro-German campaign with an anti-Jewish campaign, which is strictly logical from a German point of view.

But when he attempts to gloss over the hideous atrocities of the German concentration camps, he needs more than a German point of view.

He forgets we have all seen the ghastly pictures of what the Germans did to their captives. But still he tries to divert our attention from the Germans by arousing our prejudice against the Jews.

That's old stuff, Mr. Congressman. Maybe it will work in your Missouri congressional district. A district that would elect a German apologist might be influenced by German propaganda.

But as far as the rest of the country is concerned, it is not going to fall for the myth of the "peace loving Germans" again.

Both our cheeks are scarred by the mailed fist of imperial and ruthless Germany. We haven't any more cheeks to turn, Mr. Congressman!

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